

FRANKLIN SQUARE  
(Reservation No. 9)  
Between I and K streets and  
13th and 14th streets, NW  
Washington  
District of Columbia

HABS NO. DC-673

HABS  
DC  
WASH  
604-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FRANKLIN SQUARE  
(Reservation Number 9)

HABS No. DC-673

Location: Between I and K streets and 13th and 14th streets, NW.

Owner/Manager: U.S. government, National Park Service.

Present Use: Sitting park and monument site.

Significance: Although this park was intended for private development according to the original plan of the city, it was purchased by the federal government so its springs could supply water to the President's House. It has served continuously as a park since it was first improved in the 1850s.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of plan: 1830s. City of Washington purchased 174,417.5 square feet, all of city Square No. 249, for \$6,900.34 in order to utilize the spring located there for White House water supply.
2. First improvement: Filled and graded in 1853.
3. Alterations and additions:

1864:	After an appropriation was made to enclose Franklin Square with a wood fence, grade it, and plant shrubbery, it was enclosed and scheduled for grading and planting.
1866:	Walks and beds laid out, sodded and planted.
1873:	Watchman's lodge and fountain bowl constructed.
1889:	Tall fence removed.
1913-14:	New lodge erected on east side. Com. John Barry statue erected on west side.
1936:	Park walks and plantings redesigned by Works Progress Administration project with a plan largely intact today.
1974:	Lodge removed.
1990-92:	Currently being restored by the National Park Service and the Franklin Square Association.

B. Historical Context:

Franklin Square differs from most of the city's reservations because it is not located within an avenue right of way. Whereas the rest of the federal parks belong to the government by virtue of the land transaction overseen by George

Washington and Thomas Jefferson in 1791, the site for Franklin Square was originally designated as City Square No. 249 to be divided into lots and sold for private development. The ground in the square was low and marshy, and local residents used its several natural springs. After purchasing the square, the federal government installed pipes in 1832 to carry water from the springs to the White House, Treasury, and later the State, War, and Navy Building.<sup>1</sup> Following the government acquisition, adjacent property values increased as speculators awaited the improvement of the park.

Despite piecemeal allocations for minor improvements throughout the 1830-40s, the square remained largely unimproved until 1853 when the government spent \$406.99 to have it filled and graded. Benjamin B. French, an employee of the Department of Interior charged with overseeing the improvement of public buildings and grounds, requested \$12,000 to erect an iron fence with four iron gates the same year. Despite the fact that the park was "situated in one of the most prosperous portions of the city and . . . surrounded by some of the best edifices," his request went unanswered until after the Civil War.

A map compiled in 1857-61 shows the park as an unenclosed open space with almost a solid row of buildings along the south side and only scattered buildings to the north, east, and west. One of these new edifices was the home of merchant S. L. Lindsay built in 1856 on the northeast corner. During the Civil War, the park was occupied by the wood barracks of the 12th New York Volunteers, and Lindsay's house was rented by the Mexican Legation, presumably to prevent its occupation by Union Troops.<sup>2</sup>

As the war raged in 1864, French encouraged the further improvement of the park stating, "it is a beautiful square, and one which could, with a small annual appropriation, be made one of the most beautiful enclosures in the city."<sup>3</sup> He received the funds and improved the park the following year.

The money appropriated for the care and improvement of Franklin Square has been expended to the best possible advantage. The square was laid out by the public gardener, in accordance with a plan drawn by B. B. French, Jr., Esq., the borders for the walks, beds, and circles sodded, and so beautifying the whole place as to render it, when completed, an ornament to that part of the city. To finish the square in all respects as it should be will require an appropriation of \$5,000, for which I have asked in my regular estimates.<sup>4</sup>

The park design was asymmetrical and with meandering paths in the picturesque tradition used by A. J. Downing in the plan of the Mall and Lafayette Square.

Soon after the war, the local board of education selected a site opposite the park for a school in which to exhibit the city's commitment to education and to

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<sup>1</sup> Flow decreased in the 1880s probably due to the deep foundations dug for tall hotels north of the square. The thinning stream was eventually contaminated and was condemned by the D.C. Health officer in 1906. Williams, 5.

<sup>2</sup> Goode, 66-67.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Report . . ., 1864, 685

<sup>4</sup> Annual Report . . ., 1866, 550.

serve as a model to the rest of the country and world. Although built at great expense--far surpassing construction estimates--the Franklin School became the centerpiece of the District of Columbia School System and gained nationwide praise. Children were even placed on waiting lists for enrollment at the popular school. The park in front predictably became "the resort of the large number of children from the Franklin School building."<sup>5</sup>

In 1867, jurisdiction of all city parks was transferred from the Department of Interior to the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPB&G) overseen by the Army Corps of Engineers. The OPB&G oversaw park improvement and maintenance until 1933 when the responsibility was transferred to the National Park Service. Soon after the 1867 transfer, a territorial government was formed in the city; during a brief, three-year duration from 1871-74, miles of streets were paved, thousands of trees were planted, and sewer, gas and water lines were laid. Washington was transformed from a backwater to a fashion center. The neighborhood around Franklin Square thrived as a prosperous residential community featuring elegant new buildings such as the Second Empire row of townhouses called Franklin Terrace, built near the park in 1875.

When the wood pipes leading from the spring to the White House were repaired in 1871, the streets and paths had to be taken up. While the park was being excavated, the engineers also connected pipes from the park to the Potomac River in preparation for a fountain planned for the center of the park. The fountain, "with a set of French jets and ornamental polished Aberdeen granite coping," was installed two years later, but its jets soon became clogged by eels and small fish that swam through the pipes from the river. The OPB&G corrected the problem by placing an eel trap in the pipe several yards south of the fountain.

A watchman's lodge "of neat and tasteful design" was built at the same time about 50' west of the fountain.<sup>6</sup> As early as 1868 a watchman guarded Franklin Park. Even before Congress allocated money for a full-time position, an "old revolutionary pensioner, and one of the oldest inhabitants in the city," was temporarily detailed to stand watch over the improved park.<sup>7</sup> As the neighborhood developed, the park became more elaborately appointed with seasonal displays of valuable and exotic plants and flowers. The increased value of the park and the growing number of visitors necessitated a full-time guard. As in other parks in the city, this watchman guarded it during the daylight hours when the tall iron gates were open, and like most of the watchmen stationed in the larger parks he was provided with a bicycle so he could also monitor the smaller parks in the vicinity. He was also probably in charge of feeding the American Eagles kept in a large cage in the park. This tradition was begun when one of the birds was sent as a gift to President Grant in 1873.<sup>8</sup>

After gas lamps were installed in the park in the 1880s, the OPB&G allowed the parks to remain open all night. But as the neighborhood evolved into a more commercial district with a thriving nightlife, the public began to lobby for

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<sup>5</sup> Annual Report . . ., 1876, 12.

<sup>6</sup> Annual Report . . ., 1878, 5.

<sup>7</sup> Annual Report . . ., 1868, 11.

<sup>8</sup> Annual Report . . ., 1873, 11.

the removal of the tall iron fences altogether, to grant more liberal use of the federal land. After some controversy, they were finally taken down in 1889.<sup>9</sup>

In 1906 the park was selected as the site for a statue honoring Irish immigrant John Barry who joined the colonial American navy and became the first officer to capture an enemy vessel in the Revolutionary War. The park was slightly redesigned to incorporate the statue when it was finally erected in 1914. It was dedicated May 16, 1914 at a grand ceremony attended by numerous public figures including Admiral George Dewey and President Woodrow Wilson.

OPB&G landscape designer George Burnap oversaw the redesign of the park and insisted that the statue be placed at the far west side of the park facing the street probably in response to the criticism from the Senate Park Commission in 1902. Formed of world-renowned designers, the McMillan Senate Commission only faintly praised the efforts of the OPB&G writing, "Unfortunately for the general effect, the sculptural decorations (in the reservations) have seldom been treated as a part of the design, but have been inserted as independent objects valued for their historic or memorial qualities or sometimes for their individual beauty, regardless of the effect on their surroundings."<sup>10</sup> Espousing the more classical ideals of the McMillan Commission, Burnap wrote a book regarding park design in 1913 in which he chastised the "plethora of petrified generals" that had been placed in the centers of many of the parks improved immediately following the Civil War. "In America," he wrote, "we have the horrid habit of placing an equestrian statue to some war hero or another in the exact center of every park . . . a park is a park and should not be made into a setting for a statue."<sup>11</sup> Just prior to the erection of the statue, a new lodge identical to those in Lincoln, Judiciary, and Lafayette parks was erected on the east side of the park.

Throughout the early decades of the twentieth century, the neighborhood around the park became a popular entertainment district with numerous theaters, restaurants, and hotels, such as the Casino Royale nightclub on H Street and the California Steakhouse on the corner of 14th and I streets. The park also featured its own entertainment when military bands performed there on summer evenings. To provide more illumination, the gas lamps were replaced with electric in 1922.

The neighborhood declined some during the Depression, and in 1933 when the Works Progress Administration employed scores of day laborers to restore the parks that had fallen to disrepair, Franklin Park was near the top of the list. An entirely new design was installed with symmetrical curved paths and a central patio of flagstone. The round central fountain was replaced with the quatrefoil-shaped one that remains today. The new 12'-wide walks were designed to conform to the topography and respect existing trees. New trees and shrubs were also planted, including nine willow oaks, 800 European hornbeams, 630 rock cotoneasters, 900 Japanese yew and 1,000 wintercreeper shrubs.<sup>12</sup>

Towards the 1950s as commercial businesses began moving farther west and to the expanding suburbs, the neighborhood around the square began to lose many

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<sup>9</sup> The tall fences removed from this park and Lafayette Square were transferred to the cemetery at Gettysburg National Park.

<sup>10</sup> Senate Committee . . . , 80.

<sup>11</sup> Burnap.

<sup>12</sup> "Park Plan Critics told to Hold Fire," Washington Post, 1936.

of its tenants. As it declined, homes were converted to boarding houses, and the theaters began featuring sex-oriented shows. This decline was further exacerbated by urban unrest in the 1960s, and finally riots in 1969 that decimated several blocks east of this neighborhood.

During the economic boom of the early 1980s several of Washington's most successful developers eyed the dilapidated area around the square as ripe for development and began building huge office buildings in the vicinity. As the buildings were being completed, the speculators recognized that the neighborhood, which then included as many as twenty-three sexually oriented businesses and numerous liquor stores, would discourage tenants from moving to the area. The developers and new tenants formed a non-profit organization called the Franklin Square Association and requested special police patrols of the neighborhood. Lawyers in the group examined the validity of the liquor licenses and occupancy certificates of many of the neighborhood businesses in an effort to drive them out. To inhibit motorists from cruising the area in search of prostitutes, it lobbied for the installation of new traffic signals on the surrounding streets.

The Franklin Square Association's 1991 Annual Report, boasts that the last adult video and bookstore had been closed the previous summer. As of 1991, 9 million square feet of office and retail space had been leased since the group was founded in 1983, and the number of workers in the neighborhood had increased from 6,000 to 36,000.<sup>13</sup> After almost a decade of change, the group announced in an advertising supplement to the Washington Business Journal:

The influx of new tenants to Franklin Square is another example of how the Association's revitalization efforts are paying off. Seven years ago, the area was characterized by nearly empty office buildings during the day and a porno shop haven at night. Now it is a thriving center for business with few reminders of what it used to be. The Franklin Square Association plans to continue working to keep our neighborhood Washington's premier office district."<sup>14</sup>

The group is overseeing restoration of the park itself, and has raised more than \$145,000 to restore the fountain and replace the modern "mushroom" lamps with historic reproduction "Saratoga" lamps. They also sponsor noontime concerts in the park for the many workers who flock there with picnic lunches on warm days. Today the park that was once a fashionable residential neighborhood is now flanked by immense buildings of glass and steel. One Franklin Square which encompasses more than half of the large block on the north side of the square has not only redefined the atmosphere of the square, now enclosed by a wall of tall buildings, but it has also redefined the city's skyline. Pushing the city's height restrictions to their absolute limit, the massive building features two pyramidal towers that can be seen rising above the city from as far away as Virginia. The majority of the buildings around the square have been erected in the last decade, but the Franklin School has managed to survive and is currently being faithfully restored to its 1868 appearance. These new developments will doubtlessly define the character of the neighborhood for years to come, and private interests will

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<sup>13</sup> "History of Franklin Square," 12.

<sup>14</sup> "Growth in Franklin Square Continues," Franklin Square: The New Era, 13.

continue to affect the appearance of the large park at the core of the neighborhood.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. Overall dimensions: The approximately 600' x 390' rectangular park covers about 4.80 acres.
- B. Materials:
  - 1. Pathways, paving: The park is surrounded by brick and concrete perimeter walks. Twelve-foot-wide concrete paths lead from each corner; two narrow curved paths from near the center of both the north and south sides lead to a 38'-wide promenade on a north/south axis through the center of the park. Since it is designed on a slope, this central walk features several steps descending from north to south. Additional paths describe large oval panels on the east and west sides. These ovals are crossed by two sets of paths leading from the east and west sides to the large oval in the center of the park paved with irregularly laid flagstone. A smaller, rectangular, marble-paved terrace on the west side surrounds the statue of Barry. It is approached by two sets of steps leading to the perimeter walk on the west side.
  - 2. Vegetation:
    - a. Grass: The large panels defined by the pathways are sodded.
    - b. Trees, shrubs, hedges: A dense evergreen hedge is planted around the central patio and part of the large oval on the west side of the park. There is another row of evergreen shrubs on the east side of the park just inside the oval-shaped panel. A wide variety of native and imported evergreen and deciduous trees are planted throughout the park. Mature willow oaks, probably dating to the 1936 restoration stand around the central paved area.
    - c. Flowers, seasonal plantings: This park features numerous flower beds planted seasonally with tulips.
  - 3. Structures:
    - a. Fences, gates, retaining walls: A stone retaining wall runs the length of the north side of the central paved area. An ornamental iron fence runs behind the shrub hedge on the east side of the park.
    - b. Benches: About 100 metal-frame wood-slat benches face onto the interior pathways.
    - c. Statues, markers, monuments: The 8'-tall bronze portrait statue of Com. John Barry was designed by sculptor John J. Boyle and architect Edward P. Casey, and it was erected on the west side of Franklin Park in 1914. The statue faces west and stands on a

marble pedestal with a carved female figure representing Victory on the west face.<sup>15</sup>

- d. Fountains: The large central quatrefoil-shaped fountain in the center of the reservation was entirely restored in 1991-92 and now features numerous jets.
- e. Lighting: New historic reproduction "Saratoga" style lamps were placed in the park in 1991.

C. Site:

- 1. Character of surrounding structures: The open space is almost completely framed by twentieth-century high-rise office and commercial buildings, with the exception of the newly restored Franklin School on the east side, and a Victorian townhouse on the west side now used as a store. The entry for the McPherson Square Metro Station is in the ground level of a building on the southwest corner of 14th and I streets.
- 2. Traffic patterns: Thirteenth and 14th streets support two lanes of two-way traffic on both sides of the park. I Street traffic is three lanes heading east. K Street, the widest street in the city includes two lanes traveling each way with a service lane on the west-bound side.

**PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

A. Maps:

Boschke, A. "Topographical Map of the District of Columbia surveyed in the years '57, '58, and '59."

District of Columbia Board of Public Works. "Exhibit Chart of Improved Street and Avenues." 1872.

Ellicott, Andrew. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1792.

Hopkins, G. "Map of the District of Columbia from Official Records and Actual Surveys." 1887.

L'Enfant, Pierre Charles. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1791.

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Map of the City of Washington showing the Public Reservations Under Control of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds." 1884, 1887, and 1894.

- B. Park plans: See Supplemental Information below for the list of attached plans. Additional plans are located in the Office of Land Use, National Capital Region.

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<sup>15</sup> Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 280.



C. Early Views:

- ca 1889: Etching shows park with fountain and Franklin School in the background (Moore, 302).
- 1927: Survey photograph (NPS Reservation Files).

D. Bibliography:

Annual Reports of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers. 1867-1933.

Burnap, George. Parks, Their Design, Equipment and Use. 1916.

"Franklin Square: The New Era." Advertising Supplement to the Washington Business Journal. February 18, 1991.

Goode, James. Capital Losses. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press. 1979.

Goode, James. Outdoor Sculpture of Washington. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press. 1974.

McNeil, Priscilla W. "Rock Creek Hundred: Land Conveyed for the Federal City." Washington History 3 (Spring/Summer 1991): 34-51.

Moore, Joseph West. Picturesque Washington. New York: Hurst and Co. ca. 1889.

"Park Plan Critics told to Hold Fire," Washington Post, 1936.

Record Group 42, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA RG42).

Reservation files. National Capital Region Headquarters, Land Use Office.

Williams, Garnett P. Washington D.C.'s Vanishing Springs and Waterways. U. S. Geological Survey Circular No. 752, 1977.

Prepared by: Elizabeth Barthold  
Project Historian  
National Park Service  
1993

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

The Plan of Washington, D.C., project was carried out from 1990-93 by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division, Robert J. Kapsch, chief. The project sponsors were the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation Inc. of Washington, D.C.; the Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, which provided Historic Preservation Fund monies; the National Capital Region and its White House Liaison office, NPS; and the National

Park Foundation Inc.

HABS historian Sara Amy Leach was the project leader and Elizabeth J. Barthold was project historian. Architectural delineators were: Robert Arzola, HABS; Julianne Jorgensen, University of Maryland; Robert Juskevich, Catholic University of America; Sandra M. E. Leiva, US/ICOMOS-Argentina; and Tomasz Zweich, US/ICOMOS-Poland, Board of Historical Gardens and Palace Conservation. Katherine Grandine served as a data collector. The photographs are by John McWilliams, Atlanta, except for the aerial views, which are by Jack E. Boucher, HABS, courtesy of the U.S. Park Police - Aviation Division.

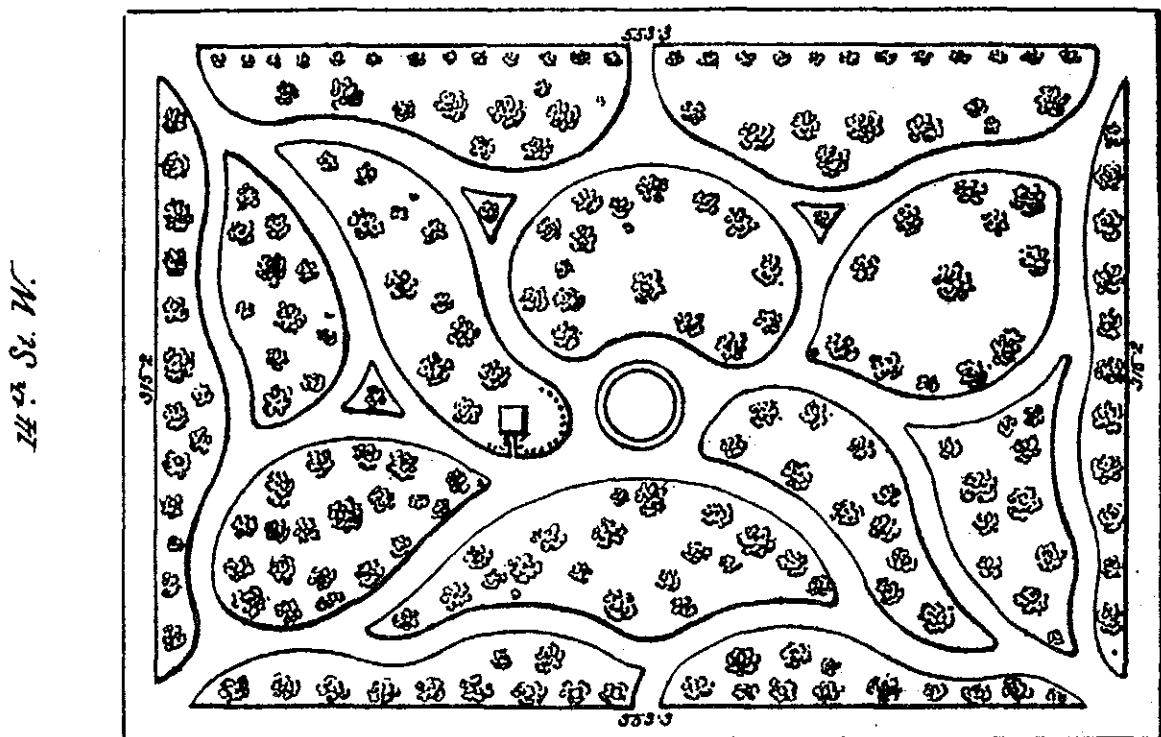
PART V. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Page 10	1876:	Plat of park in "Government Reservations within the City Boundaries," <u>City Lots</u> , Real Estate Atlas (NARA RG42).
Page 11	1885:	Park plan showing walks and locations of sewer, gas, and fresh water pipes, lamps, and drains ( <u>Annual Report . . .</u> , 1886).
Page 12, 13	1905:	Park plan with accompanying list showing locations and species of trees ( <u>Annual Report . . .</u> , 1905).
Page 14	ca. 1920:	Park plan showing walks, lodge, statue and locations and types of trees.
Page 15	1924:	Park plan showing walks, with completed survey of park elements
Page 16	1936:	Park plan showing new walks, with park survey form.
Page 17	1974:	Base sheet showing existing conditions, paths, benches, hedges, drains, etc.

8.

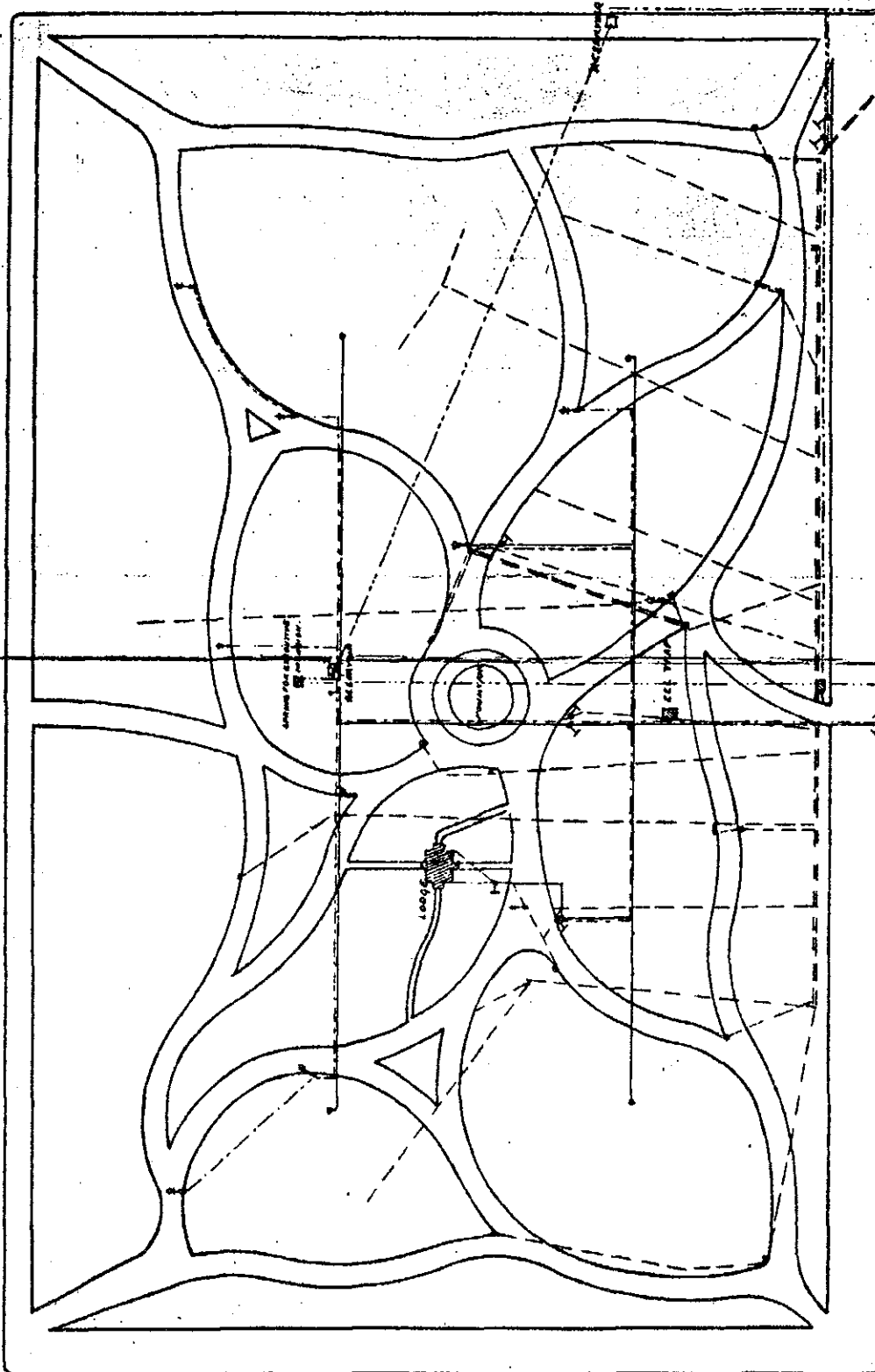
FRANKLIN SQUARE.

*North K. St.*



*North I. St.*

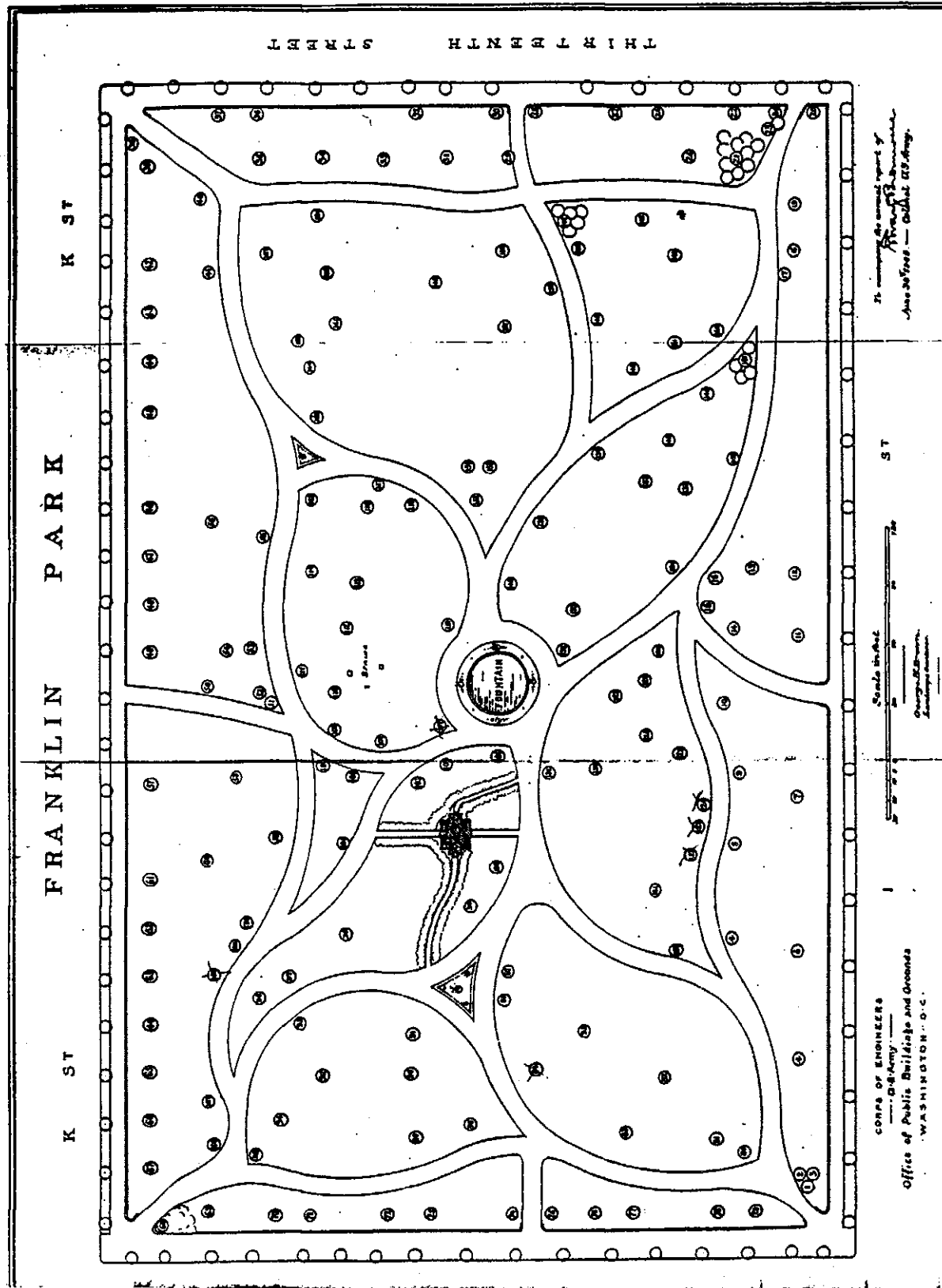
FRANKLIN SQUARE.  
— K. — ST. —



EXPLANATION  
FURNACE, DRAINAGE, SEWER TRAPS  
GAS PIPES & LAMPS  
SEWER MAIN  
STOP COCKS  
WATER PIPES & WASHERS  
TO ELECTRIC MAINS

SCALE  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FEET

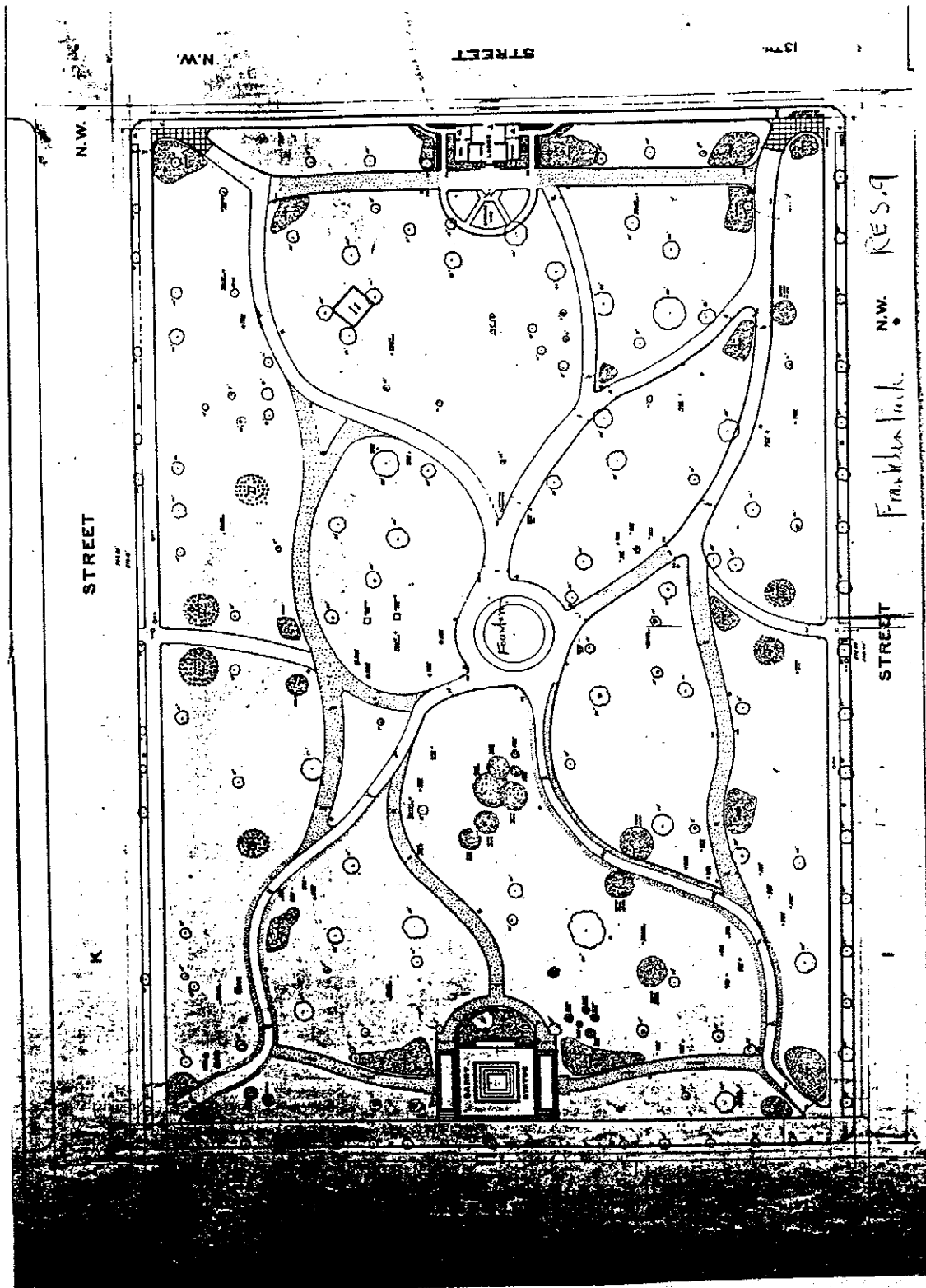
To accompany Annual Report of Officer  
in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds  
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.



APPENDIX D D D—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. 2765

FRANKLIN PARK.

Numbers.	Common name.	Botanical name.	Designation.
2, 3, 16, 97.....	Japan quince.....	Cydonia japonica.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 133.....	Silver maple.....	Acer saccharinum.....	Native deciduous tree.
7, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 112, 128, 158, 166.....	Horse-chestnut..... Norway maple.....	Æsculus hippocastanum..... Acer platanoides.....	Foreign deciduous tree. Do.
13, 15, 80, 86, 90, 106, 135, 144.....	American linden.....	Tilia americana.....	Native deciduous tree.
.....	Sycamore maple.....	Acer pseudo-platanus.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
.....	Varnish tree.....	Kœlreuteria paniculata.....	Do.
.....	White poplar.....	Populus alba.....	Do.
58, 125, 129, 130, 134, 155, 156.....	European elm.....	Ulmus scabra.....	Do.
60, 126, 162.....	European linden.....	Tilia enropea.....	Do.
21, 55, 96, 100, 109, 119, 122, 124, 153, 169.....	Deutzia shrub.....	Deutzia.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
58.....	Chinese jessamine.....	Jasminum nudiflorum.....	Do.
.....	Maidenhair tree.....	Ginkgo biloba.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
.....	Nordmann fir.....	Abies nordmanniana.....	Foreign evergreen tree.
49, 66, 82, 138.....	Sugar maple.....	Acer saccharum.....	Native deciduous tree.
.....	European ash.....	Fraxinus excelsior.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
.....	Tulip tree.....	Liriodendron tulipifera.....	Native deciduous tree.
147.....	Panicle hydrangea.....	Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
56, 69, 95, 103, 115, 141, 167.....	Golden bell.....	Forsythia viridissima.....	Do.
101.....	Cranberry hush.....	Viburnum opulus.....	Do.
59, 85, 87, 91, 108, 136, 142, 169, 170.....	American elm.....	Ulmus americana.....	Native deciduous tree.
.....	Cucumber tree.....	Magnolia acuminata.....	Do.
.....	Thunberg's barberry.....	Berberis thunbergii.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
.....	White oak.....	Quercus alba.....	Native deciduous tree.
111, 121, 149.....	English field maple.....	Acer campestre.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
.....	Double-flowering cherry.....	Cerasus avium flora plena.....	Do.
.....	Swamp white oak.....	Quercus platanoides.....	Native deciduous tree.
116.....	Imperial tree.....	Paulownia imperialis.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
.....	White pine.....	Pinus strobus.....	Native evergreen tree.
.....	American arbor vitae.....	Thuja occidentalis.....	Do.
139.....	Buckeye.....	Æsculus glabra.....	Native deciduous tree.
163.....	Fern-leaved beech.....	Fagus heterophylla.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
2.....	Judas tree.....	Cercis canadensis.....	Native deciduous tree.
4, 107, 123, 131, 168.....	Purple-flowering magnolia.....	Magnolia obovata.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
95, 117, 143, 152.....	Reeve's Spiræa.....	Spiræa reevesii.....	Do.
10, 127.....	White birch.....	Betula alba.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
13, 161.....	Purple beech.....	Fagus sylvatica purpu- rea.....	Do.
4.....	White ash.....	Fraxinus americana.....	Native deciduous tree.
18.....	Black walnut.....	Juglans nigra.....	Do.
20, 157, 159.....	Purple lilac.....	Syringa vulgaris.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
32.....	Yulan.....	Magnolia conspicua.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
37.....	Chestnut oak.....	Quercus prinus.....	Native deciduous tree.
40.....	American holly.....	Ilex opaca.....	Native evergreen tree.
43, 160.....	Scarlet oak.....	Quercus coccinea.....	Native deciduous tree.
46.....	Garland flower.....	Spiræa prunifolia.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
48, 164.....	English beech.....	Fagus sylvatica.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
50.....	Flowering apple.....	Pyrus coronaria.....	Native deciduous tree.
51.....	English elm.....	Ulmus campestris.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
54.....	Lovely weigela.....	Weigela amabilis.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
56.....	Varnish tree.....	Kœlreuteria paniculata.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
rees on sidewalk on I street next to park.....	Pin oak.....	Quercus palustris.....	Native deciduous tree.
rees on sidewalk on Thirteenth street next to park.....	Norway maple.....	Acer platanoides.....	Do.
rees on sidewalk on K street next to park.....	Silver maple.....	Acer saccharinum.....	Do.

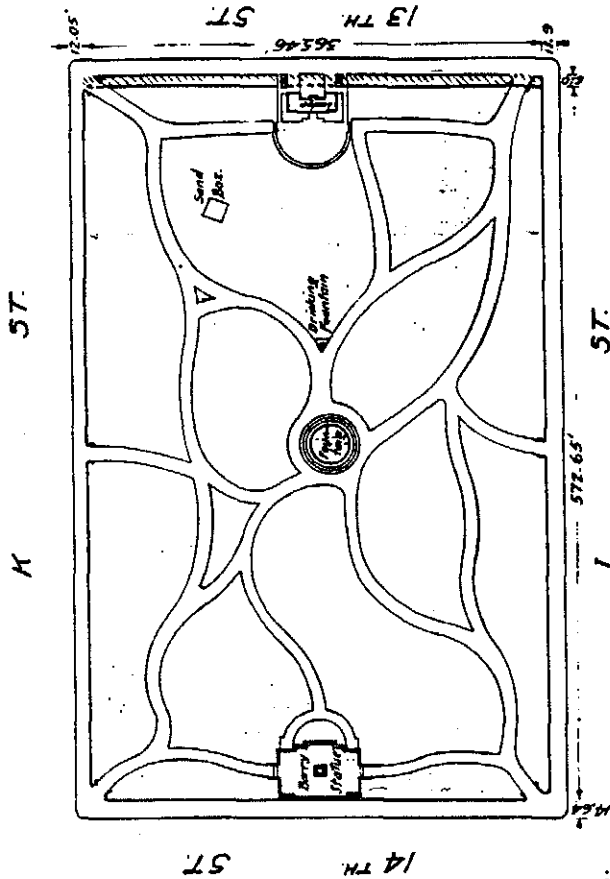


REVISED - 1936

Field Work By. W. B. M. 1924.

TOTAL AREA OF VARIOUS FEATURES 54,433.97 SQ. FT.

BRIDGES	KIND	No.	SQ. FT.
FOOT			
CULVERTS			
WALKS AROUND RESERVATION			
KIND	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.
Concrete	1,947.90	9.96	19,413.17
WATER WAYS			
LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.	
RETAINING WALL			
LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.	
COPING			
LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.	
Stone	200.70	1.95	270.93
Concrete	1770.44	0.70	1,239.3081
CURB			
LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.	
Stone			
Concrete			
GUTTERS			
LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.	
Stone			
Brick	4,021.50	1.05	4,252.56
Concrete			

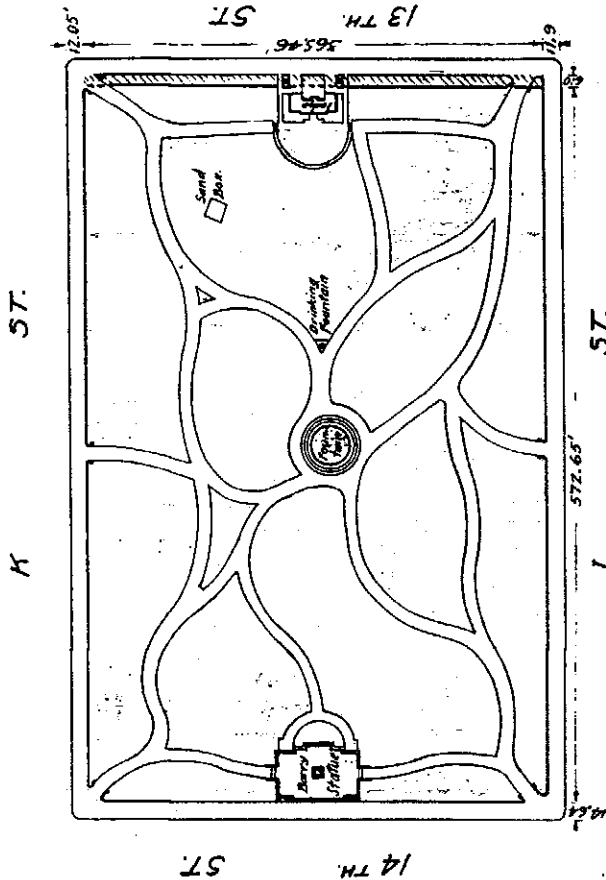


Note: Transferred to D.C. Commrs. for street purposes a strip of ground 3.95' wide and 955.46' long and 3450.24 sq. ft. April 2, 1936. Shown in red.

SPORTS			No.	SQ. FT.
Tennis Courts		129		
Rogue Courts				
Baseball Fields				
Hockey Fields				
Soccer Fields				
Cricket Fields				
Band Stands				
Bathing Beaches				
Childrens Playgrds				
Athletic Fields				
Volleyball Courts				
Cricket Courts				
Football Fields				
Polo Fields				
Lacrosse Fields				
Picnic Grounds				
Golf Courses				
Bowling Greens				
FENCES		LIN. FT.		
Post & Chain				
Pipe Rail				
Strand Wire				
Back Stop				
Ornamental Iron				
Mesh Wire				
Tramway Fences				
			796.60	
HEDGE : (Kind)		LENGTH (FT.)	WIDTH	HEIGHT
		161.0	4.5	724.5
STATUES: Names				
Barry				
Base of Statue 484"				
22' x 22'				
TREES :		(Kind)	No.	
		Various	124	
		(See Plan File No. 18-19)		
ROADS		KIND	LENGTH	AREA (SQ. FT.)
		Macadam	471.90	3,506.52
		Asphalt	2,382.10	16,733.80
		Concrete	367.92	1,419.86
		Gravel	206.70	2,146.42
		Cinder	1987.50	8,890.11
WALKS		KIND	LENGTH	AREA (SQ. FT.)
		Foot		
		Bridle		
		Macadam		
		Concrete		
		Asphalt		
		Brick		
		Gravel		
		Cinder		
		Macadam	471.90	3,506.52
		Asphalt	2,382.10	16,733.80
		Concrete	367.92	1,419.86
		Gravel	206.70	2,146.42
		Gravel	1987.50	8,890.11
BUILDINGS		No.	SQ. FT.	COVERED
Toilet -				
-incl. courtyard		1		1,196.96
Shrub Beds		10,802.60	1,200.29	
Flower Beds		1,618.68	179.85	
Lawn		154,209.79	17,134.43	
Forest Area		104,524	-	
Unimproved A				



TOTAL AREA OF VARIOUS FEATURES		54,433.97		SQ. FT.	
BRIDGES	KIND	NO.	SQ. FT.		
HIGHWAY	-				
FOOT	-				
CULVERTS	-				
<b>WALKS AROUND RESERVATION</b>					
KIND	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.		
Concrete	1,947.90	9.96	19,413.17		
<b>WATER</b>					
WAYS	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.		
<b>RETAINING</b>					
WALL	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.		
<b>COPING</b>					
Stone	200.70	1.35	270.93		
Concrete	1,770.44	0.70	1,239,308.1		
<b>CURB</b>					
Stone	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.		
Concrete	-	-	-		
<b>GUTTERS</b>					
Stone	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.		
Brick	4,021.50	1.05	4,252.56		
Concrete	-	-	-		



Note: Transferred to O.C. Commrs for Street  
I  
Purposes a strip of ground 53' wide  
between 46' and 49.9' and 34.9' and  
April 2, 1922  
Display Fountain - Dia = 37.8'  
Apr. 2 - 1922 - 96.0'

SPORTS	NO	SQ. FT.	NO.	NO.
Tennis Courts	-	-	129	
Roque Courts	-	-	847 1/2	
Baseball Fields	-	-	1	
Hockey Fields	-	-	-	
Soccer Fields	-	-	-	
Cricket Fields	-	-	23	
Swimming Grounds	-	-	14	
Band Stands	-	-	31	
Bathing Beaches	-	-	11	
Childrens Play-grounds	-	-	-	
Athletic Fields	-	-	-	
Volleyball Courts	-	-	-	
Cricket Courts	-	-	-	
Football Fields	-	-	-	
Polo Fields	-	-	-	
Lacrosse Fields	-	-	-	
Picnic Grounds	-	-	-	
Golf Courses	-	-	-	
Bowling Greens	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	

FENCES		LIN. FT.
Post & Chain	-	-
Pipe Rail	-	-
Strand Wire	-	-
Back Stop	-	-
Ornamental Iron	-	-
Mesh Wire	-	-
Traverse Fences	-	746.60

STATUES:	Names
Berry	
Base of Statue	484"
22' x 22'	

TREES:		(Kind)	No.
Various			124
(See Plan File No. 18-19)			
134.60			
746.60			

HEDGE: (Kind)		LENGTH (H)	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SQ. FT.
161.0				4.5	724.5

STATUES:		Names
Berry		
Base of Statue		484"
22' x 22'		

TREES:		(Kind)	No.
Various			124
(See Plan File No. 18-19)			
134.60			
746.60			

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